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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Honor or Shame ?

If the election eight years ago of an honest, sound-money Democrat like GROVER CLEVELAND, with wrong-headed ideas of fiscal and industrial policies, convulsed the country, beggared thousands of people and sent us abroad, hat in hand, to borrow money at 5 per cent. per annum, what industrial and financial chaos may be expected from the election of BRYAN, with his scatter-brained vagaries regarding measures of value, his mental obliquity and perilous incapacity?

If it is maintained that the Sherman Silver law and not the election of Mr. CLEVE-LAND produced the panic of 1893, the peril of Mr. BRYAN's elevation is strongly accentuated. If the coinage of only two in a devastating collapse, what are we to expect from Mr. BRYAN and unlimited him or the anarchists, free silverites and enemies of law by whom he will be surrounded and advised? Distrust, distress and panic will follow the rule of these demagogues and their master as surely as night follows day.

The stepping stone on which BRYAN would rise to power is his country's dishonor. He tells us the Republic is in danger. It certainly is, and he is the menace. With him at the helm, it may go down in

Shall we permit him to issue debased dollars and reduce the purchasing power of each man's savings by more than one-half? We have reached a high position in the world's finance and commerce. Shall we allow BRYAN to put the brand of repudiation on us? Have four years of unexampled prosperity seared our consciences and rendered us indifferent about paying our debts in honest coin? Shall we give up honor and invite shame by giving him our voices and votes?

In the name of patriotism and probity, which is ever the supreme law, let the answer on election day be "NO!"

The Trust Killer.

When Mr. BRYAN is asked if he would pay the obligations of the United States in silver if he should be elected President, he puts | pendent of the aid or consent of any the question by and says that he will not construe a Rejublican law" until the time tion of this election screened behind a such a government with a property qualihe blusters about the terrible things that he will do if he gets into the White House. He difficult lie to the very end. assumes that his audiences are idiots who know nothing of the limitations of the powers of the Executive and will swallow his gascanading. So he puffs out his chest and cheeks and says that if "I am elected President, I shall lose no time in driving all the Trusts out of the United States and make it impossible for Trusts to thrive."

What a wonderful quacksalver is this! With his own strong arm or voice he is going to do more than the job that Congress and the State Legislatures, divers conferences, statesmen by the score and cranks innumerable have tackled in vain. He will strike and spare not. He is not to regulate or to prune, but to deracinate and destroy. For him there are no good or half-bad Trusts, but all are devices of the Money Devil and must perish. Dame Partington-Bryan brandishes the mop terrifically, and all great NEPTUNE's ocean, these irresistible forces of modern business and progress, will please dry up.

Mr. BRYAN's enthusiasts love to extol him as the Peerless, but they have not done full justice to his sublime confidence in his Ego. In his war of extermination against the Trusts he relies not upon Congress or the courts, but upon his unaided and supreme I. He means to be the Government and to wipe out everything that he doesn't like. He' is the real imperialist and he has a more than imperial cheek.

Withdrawing the Volunteers From the Philippines.

Within a few days the War Department will begin to withdraw the "volunteer" organizations from the Philippines, replacing them, as far as possible, with regular troops of our army. The law requires these volunteers to be mustered out before the first day of July of next year; at that date, too, the Regular army is to be reduced to 27,000 men from its present strength of about 65,000.

The volunteer regiments, organized are the Eleventh Cavalry and twenty- of the United States Marine Hospital Ser-Twenty-sixth to Forty-ninth inclusive. field officers is a negro. Promotion in parasite of yellow fever," and this the board these volunteer regiments is wholly regimental; so when the Porty-ninth lost one as "Culex lasciatus." now holds that rank.

four thousand men a month, every organization will be back in this country some weeks before the time at which the law

requires its disbandment. The Eleventh Cavalry and the Thirtysixth and Thirty-seventh Infantry were organized in the islands largely from men of the State regiments, which served there so effectively during the Spanish war The Thirty-sixth Infantry completed its organization on July 30, 1899, the Eleventh Cavalry on Aug 10 and the Thirtyseventh on Oct 6 The Thirty-fourth was the first regiment raised in this country to reach the Philippines; it arrived on the 11th and 14th of October, and there- its hunger, was taken down with the fever fore has been there a little more than a and died within a fortnight. Though year. The Thirtieth came on Oct. 21, the Twenty-sixth on Oct. 24, while Oct. 27 saw two regiments complete their debarkation, tunity enough to become infected from the the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-third. the Twenty-ninth and the Thirty-second reached the islands; Nov. 6 saw the Thirtyfifth present for duty. Two weeks later, on Nov 23, the Twenty-eighth reported, the Thirty-ninth came on Dec. 7, the Forty-

In the first week of November last year sixth on the 14th of that month; then came, before the end of the year, the Forty-fourth, the Forty-fifth, the Forty-seventh, the Thirty-first, the Fortieth, the Thirty-eighth, the Forty-second and the Forty-third in the order given. The Forty-ninth was the first regiment to report during the present year; it reached the islands on Jan. 2. to be followed speedily by the Forty-first and then by the Forty-eighth. Jan. 26 saw

the last-named regiment at Manila. Besides these regiments, there is in our volunteer service in the Philippines a squadron of native cavalry, raised in accordance with the same act that authorized the white volunteers, and like the latter to be mustered out in June next. Under its commander, Major Barson, this squadron has done good work and gives rise to the suggestion that when so many of the white volunteers are withdrawn; coinage? What but evil can be hoped from | the Filipinos may make excellent police to keep other Filipinos in order.

The disposition of the returning troops will require considerable thought. It has been suggested that they may be mustered out as they reach San Francisco, so that the camp at the Presido may be used successively by each regiment. As, however, the country will be stripped of every available regular soldier to supply the vacancies made by withdrawing the volunteers from the Philippines, it is possible that the returned troops will be held for some time to serve as garrisons at various places in the United States. At all events, it seems likely that they will be held together until Congress shall have taken some action on the question of army reorganization.

The Actor of a Lie.

If Mr. BRYAN were a sincere and sensitive be to him a period of almost unendurable

He goes from place to place conscious that the motive of his next speech must be evasion, while he must do his best to seem undauntedly free and candid with his fellow of the issue which he himself has made the supreme question in American politics is the own notions of campaign expediency or in what inconvenient form the free silver station. He must hide his opinions and intentions concerning the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one indeother nation. He must keep the vital ques- getting ready to set up a plutocracy, for comes when he is called upon to enforce it. | mass of heterogeneous false issues and a | fication for the suffrage would be. He slinks pitifully away from disclosing his maze of scattering talk. He must do this purpose as to a great matter of actual publat any cost of self-respect or of the respectpolicy, but he is as bold as brass when | ful consideration of his auditors and the | the "despotism" which they say that the public in general. He must live up to the

What an intolerable situation, we say, this would be for any man who had rather be right than be President!

Mosquitoes and Yellow Fever.

Rather startling conclusions about the propagation of yellow fever have already been drawn by the board of army medical officers appointed last summer by the Surgeon-General to investigate the acute infectious diseases prevalent in Cuba. They have been unable to find any trace of Dr. SANARELLI'S yellow fever bacillus, but present instead the theory, supported by strong cases, that the disease is spread by infected mosquitoes. The board's conclusions, together with an unavoidably hasty summary of the facts on which they are based, were announced for the first time to the American Public Health Association at its meeting in Indianapolis last week and are printed in the Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The members of the board were Surgeon WALTER REED and Acting Assistant Surgeons James Carroll, A. AGRAMONTE and JESSE W. LAZEAR. It proceeded under orders to Columbia Barracks at Quemados, in the Province of Havana, and began its work on June 25, opportunities being provided by the existence of an epidemic of yellow fever in that town. The doctors at once began to look for bacteria, and particularly, of course, for the Bacillus icteroides which SANARELLI asserts is the causative agent of yellow fever. They made many cultures by all approved methods from the blood of living patients and from cadavers, and in no case were able to discover any trace of the

bacillus sought for. Thereupon the board took up the theory first advanced twenty years ago by Dr. CARLOS J. FINLAY of Havana that yellow fever is propagated by mosquitoes. It was led to this partly by the recent investigations into the influence of mosquitoes in spreading malaria and partly by the obespecially for service in the Philippines, servations made by Dr. HENRY R. CABTER four infantry regiments numbered from vice, during the outbreak in Mississippi a few years ago, on the period between the arrival Of these, the Forty-eighth and the Forty- of the first infected case in isolated places | regularity! ninth are composed of negroes, with negro and the occurrence of secondary cases. It company officers and white field officers. was natural to look for a medium to convey At present, however, at least one of the the disease, an "intermediate host of the

thinks it has found in a mosquito, identified of its Majors, the senior Captain, Robert | A supply of mosquitoes from eggs pro GAGE, was promoted to be Major, and he cured by Dr. FINLAY was inoculated with yellow fever. Experiments with them were It has been said that the volunteer regi- | made on eleven non-immune persons, with ments would be withdrawn in the same no appreciable results in nine cases, but order as they reached the islands. This with positive inoculation in two. Of these is hardly probable, for some late comers one was Dr. CARBOLL of the board, who among the regiments hold positions more suffered from a severe attack of the accessible and more easily to be vacated fever; he may, however, have been than earlier comers, and will be with- exposed to other means of infection. The drawn before the regiments whose services | strong point is made that between Aug. 17 are needed more urgently. At the rate and Oct. 13, a period of 57 days, in the popu-

take place, however, rather more than the Columbia Barracks, there occurred only three cases of yellow fever and that "two of these had been bitten within five days of the commencement of their attacks by con-

taminated mosquitoes.' The third case is a very sad one. Dr. LAZEAR, another member of the board; had been bitten in the middle of August ,by an inoculated mosquito with no disturbance to his health. He thought himself immune. In the middle of September, while collecting blood for study from yellow fever patients he was bitten on the back of the hand by a stranger mosquito, whose variety was undetermined. He deliberately let the insect stay until it had satisted its hunger, was taken down with the fever this was not one of the mosquitoes under observation, it, of course, had had opporpatients before biting Dr. LAZEAR.

Two cases among its own members naturally impressed the board profoundly. It has thought best to make known at once the preliminary results it has reached:

Since we here, for the first time, record a case it which a typical attack of yellow fever has followed the bite of an infected mosquito, within the usual period of incubation of the disease, and in which other sources of infection can be excluded, we feel confident that the publication of these observations must excite renewed interest in the mosquito theory of the propagation of yallow fever, as first proposed

From the first part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following condustons: "Pirst-The blood taken during tife from the genera venous direulation, on various days of the disease, it eighteen cases of yellow fever, successively studied. has given negative results as regards the presence of Bacillus icteroides.

Second-Cultures taken from the blood and organ of eleven vellow fever cadavers have also proved negative as regards the presence of this bacillus. Third - Bacillus leteroides (SANARELLI) stands in should be considered as a secondary invader in this

"From the second part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following conclusion: "The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow faver, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite

disease.

While the data from which these con clusions are drawn are perhaps too incomplete, the board's report both as to the negative and the positive results of its investigation deserves serious attention.

Despotism" in Georgia.

In his message to the Georgia Legislature Governor Can LER recommends an amendment to the State Constitution providing for "a qualified suffrage based on an educational or a property qualification or both." Governor CANDLER makes this recommendation " in the interest of good government and in the interest of the negro race;" incidentally, we presume, in the interest of the Cracker Democracy.

If the proposed restrictions are to bind both white and black who are illiterate man these last days of the canvass would and without property, there can be no good ground of objection, albett the course of suffrage in the United States has steadily widened, and no political party in the North would dare to advocate such obstructions to universal suffrage as the Georgia Governor advocates. Almost everybody who citizens. He knows that the concealment is not a pauper, a tramp or a convict without property pays taxes in reality if not nominally There is no flying away from duty now imposed upon him either by his taxes, but the old system, once found in so many State Constitutions, of making by the authority of others whose judgment | the possession of property of a certain he dares not overrule. He does not know amount a requisite either for voting at all or for voting for certain specified offiquestion may confront him at the next cers, is no longer attractive. In spite of the lugubrious catterwaulings of the Bryanites, the country is much more democratio than it used to be It is almost amusing to find the Georgia ranters against plutocracy

Some of the Georgia Bryanites pretend to be mightily frightened on account of Republicans are going to found in the Philippines. Gradual self-government, with a suffrage not more restricted than Governor CANDLER wants to see in Georgia, is the worst despotism that will; be established in the Philippines. And note that there new rights will be given while in Georgia some existing rights are to be taken away.

Is This a Unique Case?

At a Democratic meeting in the Ninth ward of Reading, Pennsylvania, the other day, Mr. PETER D. WANNER presided. He is a member of the Democratic County Committee for Berks county and a prominent manufacturer, the President of the Reading Foundry Company and other large industrial enterprises. Four years ago he was a Gold Democrat; now he is going to vote for BRYAN.

We mention the peculiar case of Mr WANNER because he is honest enough to say that his opinions have not changed since 1896, and that he will vote for BRYAN this year simply because he, Mr. WANNER, has been a lifelong Democrat and wants to be with his party. He intimates quite clearly in his speech that he expects defeat:

"On this line I would say that, while a great deal has been said during this campaign on the 'paramount issue,' in my opinion the paramount issue is prosperity and the continued happiness of the people and I believe the election will turn entirely upon this issue, and that unless we can persuade the people that with Mr. BRYAN'S election prosperity will be continued he will not be elected. The talk about imperalism and militarism, in my opinion, amounts to nothing; it will make no votes either way.

"The discussion on the subject of trusts will make and lose votes, but after all that can be said or done the fact is that there will remain the labor combination or trust on the one hand and the industrial on the other, and, in my opinion, both have come to

stay. Against BRYAN on the silver issue, against BRYAN on the issue of imperialism, against BRYAN on the issue of "militarism, against BEYAN on the issue of Trusts, and hopeful of BRYAN's election only in case the people of this country can be convinced during the next seven days that the way to continue national prosperity is to put BRYAN in the White House-what sweet comfort Mr. PETER D. WANNER of Reading must find in the salvation of his nominal party

When BRYAN's dead silence on free silver is broken, it is only under stress of inconvenient questioning, to which the candidate does his utmost to give the appearance of impoliteness, or in an evasive, shifty which he tries hard to make his hearers think is spontaneous candor. Saturday last afforded illustrations of his method in either contingency. At New Haven a man in the back of the hall asked a question about sliver. Mr. BRYAN fixed the impertinent chap with his aquiline eye and rebuked him thus:

"I am done, but I am going to stop long enough to answer that gentleman. Phave been talking to those whose ideas emanate from the head and not from the pocketbook. I will now talk to those who cannot soar higher than the pants' pocket. I want to remind the man who wants to know about sliver that you do not have to ask questions to find our policy on the money question. If the gentleman at which the withdrawal is expected to lation of 1,400 non-immune Americans at | can read he can read a platform that states

the party's position, so that even a Republica can understand it, and if he has not had time to reathe platform and knows anything of me be knows

where I stand, whether there is a platform or not.' That same evening, at the so-called German American meeting in the Cooper Union in this town, Mr. BRYAN apparently feared the same sort of question and performed his dodge without waiting for the man in the back of the hall.

This is what he said: "If a Republican tells me a German left the Deme cratic party in 1896 to save the gold standard, I reply that he has come back to save the Declaration of Independence. I have made no attempt to conceal my views on the money question. I should be un worthy of election to any office if my opinions single vote. If I should surrender my con rictions on the money question before I was elected I might surrender my opinions as to a large tanding army and the trusts after I was elected. But while I still hold my views on the money question, I think there are other questions mor important."

BRYAN's bold demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation has dwindled down to this mild reference to his "views on the money question;" views which he is afraid to define or discuss in relation to present conditions, but which are not the less dangerous because he has put the stopper over them until after the sixth day of next month.

Our urbane contemporary, the Kansas City Times, swells purple with apoplectic wrath and shouts that THEODORS ROOSEVELT is "a tyrant, a ruffian and a bully at heart." But what does texpect of an imperialist and a despot? Yet these vinegar words which it applies to Governor ROOSEVELT are mere honey and treacle compared with those that Bryanites like the Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER, throw at the American soldiers in the Philippines.

BRYAN suspects that HOGG of Texas is plotting to defeat him. -- Cincinnati Commercial Tribuns. An impossible suspicion. The head is not more native to the heart than the Hon. James STEPHEN HOGG to Col. BRYAN. The two statesmen have tried to draw out leviathan with a hook. They have fired blank cartridges at plutocracy, and are becoming plutocrats themselves. Hogo has denounced the bicycler as "a dude on a dromedary." BRYAN loves no wheels but his own. Hoog is a dress reformer. BRYAN wears unkempt and musty clothes when he is on the stump. Both like to ride hobbies and ostriches to saddle. Hoog is taller than BRYAN but not any narrower In short, they are two lovely berries growing on one stem. If BRYAN is elected, Hogo will be appointed Consul-General to the Solomon Islands, which he is anxious to bring to a knowledge of dress reform.

The Hon. Gum Shoz Bill is sure that he foesn't want the Hon. George Graham Vest's seat in the Senate. The Hon. GUM SHOE BILL is going into business after the election. He and the Hon. Jim Jones are going to form a Trust for the purpose of making stained glass out of rainbows.

The American Anti-Trust League of Pennsylvania has prepared some Bryan resolutions in the course of which it asserts that "over one million of our strong American manhood have been forced into idleness by these illegal combinations." Why not make it ten million, when you are about it? These anti-trust fellows have a free and easy way with figures Mr. CROKER can't find any small stores in New York, and before long the anti-trust mathematicians will compute the whole population into idleness.

An Indiana Mechanic's Campaign Documen

From the Indianapolis Journal. I am one of the fortunate minority who has regular work through all the hard times of the last Administration. I am a machinist, working in the shops of the Big Four at Brightwood. We are employed by the hour, working full time and overtime when business is good, and show how much better times were for me during the present Administration I send you a comparative statement of the amount of wages received by me during the first forty-three months of the present and the last Administrations, as follows:

\$1,022.60 Total \$987.05

\$935.55 I give the Republican party partial, but not full, credit for this gratifying increase, which nearly doubles my wages, and for that reason, and also that feeling of independence that every workingman has when he knows that he services are in demand elsewhere, are sufficient motives for giving it my support in the coming OTTO W. DRESSER, election. 1315 East Michigan street.

To Some Perplexed Political Correspondents. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A Bryan nan to-day asked, 'why is it if Bryan is such a great menace to the business interests of the country that

he Republicans would have us believe that depositors are not withdrawing their savings from the anxious to exchange notes for gold, asin 1896." I anxious to exchange notes for gold, as in 1895. I replied that the fear of Bryan's success was so remote that that was the reason. He refused to accept my explanation and gare as his reason that the money question was a dead issue and no longer a cause for alarm. 345 West 125th St. N. Y., Oct 23.

The belief that Bryan will be defeated is very strong and growing stronger. If the business world is con fident, however, it is not because Bryan is believed to be any less dangerous than he used to be, but be cause the country appreciates the danger of him and preparing for his defeat. The betting against Bryan is 6 to 1. Vote the right way, no matter how small Bryan's chances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: As I inderstand, 16 to 1 is illustrated thus: If I own an ounce of gold and wish to sell it, I can now get over 32 unces in silver in exchange for it in Wall Street, in London, in Berlin or in Paris. If Mr. William J. Bryan and his silver mine trust advisers are successful, I, then, will be obliged by law to take just 16 ounces. Under the guise of law I am robbed of one-half my property. Do I understand this ratio question? I am a woman wage earner. With my brother a toller, I keep a little home. If Mr. Bryan becomes President how far will our fixed becomes go?

As I have reasoned, the person with fixed wages will be about the only one to swifer during the readjustment of values. Is my reason illogical or fallacious? Who will explain a happler solution of tuis perplexing problem?

A PRACTICAL WOMAN.

The free coinage of silver will not compel you to take for your ounce of gold half the amount of silver that it will buy in the world's markets now, but it will two times the same weight in silver, he will pay it with half that amount of silver, because the free olnage law will enable him to have that amount of

silver stamped a dollar. Wage earners now get paid in dollars reckoned in gold. They will continue to be paid in dollars, but of course their debtors would pay them in the halfvalue dollars of silver. Eventually the wage earners might get their wages raised so that they would be intrinsically worth as much as they used to be, but it would be after years of disastrous and exhausting

struggle. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Assuming that one who at heart loves his country, has no political aspirations, is a Democrat by birth and predilecupon the entire Democracy of these United States, and to compel hundreds of thousands of Democrats to accept Mr. Bryan and his anarcho-popul-silverita backers ideas on the subject, or "get out of the party," is about as rank a piece of "imperialism" as can well be conceived of: "What shall that man do on election day! There are thousands upon thousands of voters in this and other States who are in just such a quandary and who seek just such enlightenment as does this writer, viz.: How, under these circumstances, shall we vote? tion and believes that the forcing of this "silver idea"

This letter answers itself. Vote for McKinley.

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN. The Vast Money Loss the Election of Bryan

Would Cost the People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir : It is apparently comparatively unknown that a clause usually exists in the bond and mortgage executed for real estate loans, which provides that in the event of a change in the coinage or monetary system of the United States from the gold standard at any time, all holders of said mont-gages are entitled and privileged to foreclose the same on a gold basis, with a thirty days' notice.

The intelligent voter will realize what this neans, when it is a fact that three of the largest insurance companies in New York alone hold in aggregate about \$160,000,000 in mortgages upon al estate in New York city and neighborhood. No reasonable terson could ever suppose that domestic or foreign mortgagees, who have loaned hundreds of millions upon American properties of all kinds, would be satisfied to allow these mortgages to stand, receiving interest at the rate of 48 cents on the dollar, and eventually the same ratio on the principal. The moneys which were loaned cost the lenders 100 cents on the dellar and no lender, either foreign or American would care to lose 52 rer cent.

on his investment.

If Bryan were elected an exodus of gold would at once begin, every foreign holder of American securities would at once give orders to unlead, and national disaster would immediately ensue.

Kill the national credit and you ruin the nation; no speculation about that fact, for the truth of the statement is obvious, the question simply resolving itself into this: Will any same person willingly take 48 cents for what cost him 100?

simply resolving itself into this with any same person willingly take 48 cents for what cost him 100?

When it is considered what a vast amount of foreign money is invested in this country in loans on real estate, bonds of industrial and railroad enterprises, it may be realized what it would mean to the country if every one should take advantage of his privileze and withdraw his meney within the time limit. Utter fuln wild result. No money could be obtained to take the place of that which was withdrawn. Values would drop in the same ratio that money had depreclated; farmers would get next to nothing for their crops; it would not pay to raise anything, and when the farmer is thrown down the rest of society's fabric must crumble, for the farmer constitutes the base or foundation of the whole structure.

Every man who votes for Bryan is a nollitical and fluencial suicide. Bryan has nothing to lose; this country everything. Bryan's election was this country, which has ad-

this country everything. Bryan's elect d mean that this country, which has ose; this country every country, which has a would mean that this country, which has a would mean the last two years among the Powers of the country. foremost rosition among the Powers of the world, would recede at least one hundred years Importance and prosperity.
NEW YORK, Oct. 25.
A. J. SIMPSON.

Where Are the Original Bryan Men?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: What has become of the Silver men? Where are those enthusiasts who led in the Democratic campaign of 1898? They were my associates in many an interesting political movement in the past, and I miss them this year. Are they lost, or strayed or stolen? They did their share four years ago, in rolling up a vote for Mr. Bryan, greater than ever before given for a Democratic andidate. It cannot be they take no interest in this campaign against territorial expansion. The Bryan night at Madison Square Garden, I scanned the great audience in vain for the face of one of my former comrades. To be sure, in the next box was a Tammany Commissioner who did make a sperch for the Democratic ticket in 1896, but it was in Brooklyn, and under an allas, and that doesn't count

Particularly I noticed their absence from the platform. Not one did I recognize there who was active for the Democratic tioket in the last Presidential year. There were, however, many new recruits. The chairman, the counsel the Sugar Trust, and a practical man, will be of much service, no doubt, to the cause whose creed is the Chicago platform. I am told that at the great open air meeting another new recruit presided, who was a Republican editor in 1896, and at Tammany Hall the chair was filled by one of the "silent voters," who knows himself how he voted: while at Cooper Institute the presiding officer was a distinguished free trader and Gold Democrat, who, I hope, will some day get into line with the Democratic platform, when the silver men, if any of them can be found, will welcome him with open arms. The

found, will welcome him with open arms. The number of new recruits which these selections indicate assures me that, in some quarters, the men who supported Mr. Bryan the other time will not be missed.

In 1893, when the Democratic cause in New York seemed paralyzed. I called on Chairman Jones at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and talked over the situation with him. Not a Democrat of prominence in the regular organization, with the exception of Col. Brown, had called on him. He-was in the dumps. He said that what little money the National Committee could raise must be spent in the West, and that nothing could be done for New York. There were no fifty-dollar dinners in those days. Turged that this was a political centre, from which most men took their cominors, and that to abandon New York

must be spent in the West, and that nothing could be done for New York. There were no fifty-dol ardinners in those days. I urged that this was a political centre, from which most men took their opinions, and that to abandon New York without a struggle would be disastrous, and I volunteered to raise the necessary funds. That evening I returned to Senator Jones, along with ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, and before we parted Mr. O'Brien pledsed himself to see that a respectable campaign was made in New York county. He opened a headquarters at the St. Cloud Hotel, and inaucurated a series of meetings in every Assembly district—many more than are being held this year—and aroused an enthuslasm among loyal Democrats that has never been surpassed here. He paid the expense, \$20,000, from his own pocket.

Then there was County Clerk Henry D. Pursoy, who had a big and effective organization. Where are O'Brien and Purroy this year? Can it be that O'Brien is so engrossed in his books and Purroy in his law practice, that they take no interest in politics? In 1896, that veteran anti-Tammany leader, Ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, besides attending to the defails of organization, mado over a hundred speeches, beginning by presiding at the great Tillman meeting in Cooper Union in June. It was at this time that he planned the capture of the Chicago Convention by Silver men audanti-monopolists. This year, Senator Bixby has made one fifteen-minute speech, since then, declining further invitations, he has been lost to view. Ex-Senator John G. Boyd, William A. Builer and I got up the first ratification meeting for Bryan in 1896, and subsequently Senator Boyd organized several Democratic clubs, among them the well-known Women's Democratic Cub. Builer is now Sup-rvisor of the City Record, and is attending strictly to business. Dr. Boyd must be attending to business, too, for I have lost sight of him in politics. Then there are Richard Lacey, who presided at the first mass meeting Bryan ever addressed in New York; alexander Delmar, the lamous this year. In fact, every one of the men who organized, conducted and paid for the campaign of four years ago is lost to sight this year and it will take a search warrant to find them.

I do not mean to say that these gentlemen will not all vote for Mr. Bryan, if they can be found. Are they not he und to him by gratitude for his recognition of their services and sacrifices? I know this must be so from the expressions I have heard some of them use when their feelings were not too deep for utterance.

I realize that "tract a Tammany and Croker is its tropped," and that Mr. Croker has come home from the English has traces with the intention of carrying Manhattan horong the time for the Dem crafte ticket, but for all that, it might be worth while for Mr. Bryan to the aday off and find out what has become of the Silver men enable the man who owes you a dollar to wipe out the debt by paying you half as much silver as he would be compelled to pay you now. That is, if he owes you a dollar to day, which means a gold dollar or a certain weight of gold which is equivalent to thirty-two times the same weight in silver, he will pay it

Policies for Progression, Winners: Policies of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The his tory of our country, and of its political campaigns, discloses the interesting fact that appeals to the people in our national discussions have never yet been decided in favor of any political party which has sought to obtain favor for a platform of negations. The Anti-Masonic party, whose stock in trade consisted of denunciations of Freemasonry, succeeded in establishing itself as a political factor. It had a powerful organization. Its adherents were enthusiastic and determined, but when they attempted to elect a President they were badly beaten. The party went to pieces and has never since been heard of, except as a historical curiosity. A generation later the Know Nothing or Native American party appeared it also seemed viccorous and powerful. It was anti-Catholic and anti-oreign. Its motto was: "Put none but Americans on guard." It carried some local elections, but when it entered on a Presidential campaign its failure was disastrous.

These two parties sprang up suddenly; but, like Jonah's gourd, died suddenly.

The third attempt was to establish an anti-Anti-Masonic party, whose stock in trade

slavery party. The only thing that saved it from the same fate was that the Democratic party split in twain at a critical moment, and allowed the anti-slavery element to march to power through the breach. Only the folly of the tro-slavery leaders, in taking up arms, saved it from disaster. The revolt of the slave States gave it increased vitality, because it then stood for the preservation of the Union. Patriotic Northern Democrats had no choice but to sustain it in the struggle that followed.

Now we see an anti-imperialist, anti-trust and anti-injunction party appealing to the American people. Unless the people have greatly changed from what they have been, unless the lessons which are taught in the history of the United States are to be disregarded, this latest attempt to establish a party of negations will share the fate of the Anti-Masonic and the Know Nothing parties and end in a complete and everlasting overthrow. The people like constructiveness and have no patience with destructiveness and have no patience with destructiveness. They may listen, to hear what it is all about, but, at the end, the verdict on negative policies will always be. Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The people have been and are still engaged in the upbuilding of a great and powerful nation. Their occupations and their enterprises keep them so constantly and profitably employed, in mind and body, that they have no time, and but little patience, to be expended upon prophets of disaster, especially when they see all such predictions come to heaught. They know that we have a great and presperous country and that it is growing continually. These nlarmists are a century shead of their time. When pooulation pre-ses upon means of existence it will be soon enough for these scarecrows to show themselves. They are a superfluity at the present time.

New York, Oct. 27.

The Suffrage Rights of College Students.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That gross injustice is done to citizens of the United States in regard to their right of suffrage was conclusively demonstrated yesterday in the City Hall of New Haven when a large number of men were deprived of their unquestionable right to become voters.

The Registry Board of the city has a Demoratic majority, and the utter disregard for justice and equality was shown to the complete disgust of all fair-minded men present, who were not loath to express their opinions when a body o Yale students, claiming a residence here, and consci-ntiously and satisfactorily answerof a political opinion opposed to that of the beard. This the writer is certain to be true, where men, in many cases, said they had been informed beforehand that they would be admitted. In several instances the men passed were not asked, as were the rejected ones, any such unnecessary and absolutely "footless" questions as the following: "Have you resided in the State one year and continuously in the city for the past six months? When you came to New Haven did you intend to remain a 'ter your graduation? Have you any occupation which will keep you in New Haven after you graduate? Do you receive any aid from parents or guardians?" &c.

Such questions were not asked of all the students, especially those of whom they had been informed. Nevertheless even those men, among whom the writer is one, who answered every such question affirmatively and without hesitation, the board deliberately refused to pass when it so desired.

Several prominent citizens of New Haven were present at the time and made serious objections, on behalf of the applicants, to this bold robbery of privileges. But the objections carried no weight whatsoever with the board, which acted entirely at its own discretion.

When a man entirely self-suppoging, as most the applicants are known to be, and claiming as his residence the place wherever he may be employed in earning his living, when such a man is deprived of his citizenship where does he live and what rights has he more than an alien?

If this is some of the justice and equality which

alien?
If this is some of the justice and equality which the followers of Mr. Bryan have been proclaiming the writer fails to appreciate it. N.M. S. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.

Does Col. Jim Ham Lewis Hold Copyright on "Satrap?"

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you tell me anything concerning the whereabouts and present occupation of His Pinks, the Hon. Jim Ham Lewis? I am moved to this inquiry by reading the following editorial paragraph in the Philadelphia Record, which would seem to, indicate that the loose and lurid Jim had been taken on to the editorial staff of that sterling pepper poddery. Democratic sheet, and because I am quite sure that however indifferent the unappreciative and careless general public may e to one of the country's most important public men The Sun has never lost sight of him

Governor Alien, late of Massachusetts, the carpetbag sattap of Porto Rico, is making a tour around
the island in the magnificently furnished Government
yacht Mayflower. By all accounts there could be no
greater contrast than that which is afforded by the
official luxury of the satrap and the misers of the
people whom he rules. Under the combined operation
of the Parto Rican act and military authority not
more than 9 per cent, of the inhabitants of the island
are permitted to vote at the elections, which are held
by officers of the army. The elections are a mere
mockery now that the Porto Rican act has deprived
the people of the small modicum of self-government
which they enjoyed under Spain. Yet the starving
Puertoriquenos are expected to look happy and to
thank the Administration for the fate that has befailen them.

Dight the Hon Jim Ham secure converters

fallen them.

Didn't the Hon Jim Ham secure copyright (a la the Hon. Jim D.) for the free and unlimited (as eof that mouth and mind-filling word "satrap," when applied to a West Point "militaire" or Republican "colonial" official?

And who was the Cleveland satrap that permitted only 20 per cent. of the "inhabitants" of the United States to vote at the last national election?

From an Otsego County Republican.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bryan teclared in Congress that a protective tariff was robbery. Had he said free trade with the pauper and starvation labor wages of Europe was cobbery of the wage earners of the United States he would have told the exact truth. The free trade tariffs under the Polk and Dallas Administration robbed our working men, farmers and manufacturers of untold millions and set back our Yankee nation for twenty years, following even up to the time of Lincoln; since which, under the protective tariff, our country made rapid strides toward great prosperity. Again, Cleveland, in his second term, sprung on us another robber free trade bill that cost our country more than our war of the Southern rebellion, and all this in the space of five years.

Democrats said four years ago, on defeat of 6 to 1, the country is gone to the devil. If so, we should be thankful that the devil is in command, as no country since has had prosperity so unparalleled

The new doctrine advocated by Bryan, that governments should have consent of the governed, would end us up as a nation. We should have to get out of the United States and give the country back to the Indians. How absurd to give the Philippines to Aguinaldo when he never had any sway but in the one island of Lu-zon, and that only for the little time Dewey held it for him.

As for trusis, both political parties are op-posed to all such as are a menace to the people.

Most of them, probably ninety-nine out of

mosed to all such as are a menace to the people. Most of them, probably ninety-nine out of every hundred, are a great benefit, making prices to consumers much less.
Gold now is found pientiful and sufficient for the wants of the world and is the true standar!
Paper money that costs little or nothing except to rint, issued on deposit of gold coin or buillion. Is the most convenient and the best Democratic orators, "Inding they cannot fool all the people all the time only expect to fool a majority of the people just this once with fraid issues, imperialism &c. making the platform like the platform of railroad cars, to nding they cannot fool et in on but not to stand on. GILBERT'S VILLE, Oct. 25.

Mr. Hewitt and the "Trusts."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with care Mr. Hewitt's letter published in this morning's SUN, and as an independent Democrat I quite agree with all he said. I am grateful also for this sane contribution to the current discussion of "trusts." He is such a clear thinker, however, that I

am constrained to write him with reference to his speculations as to the future of workingmen and of stock companies. I am unable men and of stock companies. I am unable to understand how it will ever be possible so to adjust bookkeeping methods that capital will not be considered a debt, whether it is in the form of prejerred or common stock. Morers invested in a business constitute a liability of that husiness irrespective of the number or character of the investors. Another question that naturally arises is this:

he directors of corporations will permit the rol to pass into the hands of the holders of stock, and even should this take pl that the capitalists e common stock? Passing from these points, I wish to say in inclusion that I agree with Mr Hewitt that

he Democratic position on the "trust" ion to-day is utterly absurd. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

In Kings County. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Coming down from Gates avenue on the Lexington avenue

fine the other day. I was struck with the preponder-

slavery party. The only thing that saved it ance of McKinley and Roosevejt campaign posters from the same fate was that the Democratic all along the line as far as Bridge street, when the all along the line as far as Bridge street, where I had to change cars. Coming down again to-day, I frive lously spent the time in counting carefully all the posters to be seen from my seat on the left side of the

car. When I was through counting I concluded my occupation hadn't been, after all, so very frivolous For the result was certainly startling. I started counting with the idea, left me from my previous observation, that probably the McKinley pictures were in the majority. What was my surprise However, to find on actual count 77 McKinley and Roosevelt portraits to 28 of Bryan and Stevenson It seems to me that even if this is not to be taken as fairly representative of the respective strength of the two tickets in Brooklyn, it is at least fairly indi ative of the probable general result of the vote in

BROOKLYN, Oct 26.

Contracts and the Election.

this borough. Apparently McKinley is going to carry

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! About a month ago the Washington Post attacked THE SUN for calling attention to the fact that contracts were being made dependent upon the result of the election. The Washington paper grew purple in the face over THE SUN'S 'attempt to deceive the people," and even went so far as to say that such articles, which were signed communications, were faked.

Behold this morning's Post ! One of its leading news articles, dated Baltimore, Md., is headed thus: "Prest dent Cowen's Bomb; Order for 9,000 Cars to Be Can-celled if Bryan Is Elected." Everybody who reads the daily papers knows the rest.

The Post evidently had not learned to accept that maxim. "If you see it in THE SUN It is so C. H. FRHAS WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

What Would Bryan Have Done!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Without inquiring into Bryan's motive for entering the military service during the war with Spain, I should like to ask him what would have been his attitude had his regiment been assigned to duty in the Philippines and had remained there until the present time? Would his sense of duty and patriotism have kept him in the service of his country, in behalf of the flag he had sworn to defend or would his sympathy for Aguinaldo and his cut-throats have prompted his resignation to enter Aguinaldo's service? NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an office where I was the other day a man from Colorado owning a silver mine said: "I voted for Bryan last time, but I vote for McKinley this time, and some of my friends that own silver mines will vote for him. These men are intelligent enough to vote for the best

vote answered: "Faith I am going to vote for Bryan. I voted for him the last time and I have had good luck and prosperity ever since." May the country have the Irishman's luck because of the second defeat of Bryan. M. Y. B. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bryan says the Republican party with the "well-filled dinner pail" presupposes that the workman has no brain or

I should say: "A starved stomach starves heart and brain; a well-filled stomach helps heart and brain. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

ART NOTE.

The Proposed Exhibit at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition

The Division of Fine Arts in the Pan-American Exposition to be held next year in Buffalo is under the competent direction of Mr. William A. Coffin of New York. The first plan was to have a mixed exposition, made up of the works of Americans and foreign artists as well, with pictures representing all schools, ancient and modern, to be borrowed from prominent American collectors. Very sensibly this plan has been so altered as to make the exhibition consist of works by American artists only, those at home, those abroad and those recently deceased. The scope of the exhibition includes works of art not only from the United States but from the Pan-American countries and colonies which have officially signified their intention of contributing. For example, there is a strong little group artists in Canada, there are sonfe in the City of Mexico, and there are a few prominent South Americans, such, for instance, as Albert Lynch of Paris, who is a rative of Chili The intention is to make at Buffalo, instead of a scattering and perhaps unsatisfactory résumé of all art, a very high-class and rep exhibition of American art in the four usual classes, namely:

1. Painting. . Sculpture

3. Drawings, etchings, engravings, and black and hite generally 4. Architecture.

Depending on the space necessary to exhibit properly works produced in the last quarter of century, is a project to give also a retrospective exhibition of American art, covering the work of such men as Copiey, Glibert Stuart and other prominent artists of the earlier years.

Lively Debate in a Convention of Maine Un-

dertakers. From the Lewiston Journal.

The liveliest discussion of the day came over the doption of a name for the association. Col. A. S. Bangs of Bangor, who is accredited with being the father of the movement for organization, wanted to christen the baby the "Maine Funeral Directors' and

Embalmers' Association." But there were others who didn't.

There seemed to be a difference of opinion among he members as to what they really were Some protested that they had always been called undertakers, and that as everybody knew what that meant it was a good enough name to use for a while

nger. Others argued that the name was obsolete and oldashioned, and that if the Maine brethren wished to be ip to date they would call themselves funeral directors. This ruised the objection that there are in every place en who have at some time or other conducted a funeral, but who never prepared a body for burial and know nothing of the undertaking business. These men, it was argued, have no right to be classed as undertakers, even though they might squeak in under

the name of funeral directors. Mr. Redington of Waterville made a last plea for the term "funeral director," saying that the work of the modern undertaker was not that of a gravedigger. His work was above that, and he favored showing that it was a higher profession by dropping the word indertaker, which could be used for almost any one from the driver of the hearse to the sexton.

the old, old name of undertaker, the vote being 21 to 10-

The Corporate Humanity. From the Raleigh Morning Post.

When the Philadelphia Press intimated the other day that it had nurses and medical supplies and a trainload of provisions for Galveston, these things had scarcely been gathered together before the Southern had its train of cars and comfortable coaches at the Quaker City depot, and so soon as all could be loaded and gotten aboard was speeding through the South, with absolute right-of-way of trackage, on its mission of mercy. It is due to say that either of the other great systems reaching into the South would have cheerfully performed the same service to the ex tent of its system.

Yet these great instrumentalities of charity as we as of enterprise, are the objects of special assault and oppression by the little souls who constitute the demagogue element of society. When these corporations are not cut down in their traffic receipts to the lowest limit, they are singled out for burden some, unusual and unequal taxation, thus cutting them both ways. And if they object to being thus robbed, they are held

up constantly as enemies of the people. Honest people are fast learning to place the proper estimate, upon the vicious and ambitious demagogues and to appreciate and to protect, in all things that are just, those great agencies of good as well as of material development.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there room at the "rag time" end of your Academy mortals for Jim Dinkey and George Graft? Dinkey's name was given here in the list of lot holders, and Graft is a grocer.

CHARLESTON, & Q. Oct. 25.